

### Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

### Listing of Claims

1. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ ),  
wherein first to n-th signal voltages are to be applied to first to n-th pixel electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a first sub-frame period,  
wherein (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are to be applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period,  
wherein response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from when the first to n-th signal voltages are applied to when the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied respectively are calculated, and  
wherein in an order of the calculated response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from longest to shortest, the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in the second sub-frame period.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,  
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:  
a signal line;  
a first scanning line;  
a second scanning line;  
a first thin film transistor connected to the signal line and the first scanning line;  
a first pixel electrode connected to the first thin film transistor;  
a second thin film transistor connected to the signal line and the second scanning line;  
and  
a second pixel electrode connected to the second thin film transistor,

wherein the method comprises the steps of:  
applying a first signal voltage to the first and second pixel electrodes; and  
applying a second signal voltage to the second pixel electrode,  
wherein a difference between an absolute value of the first signal voltage and the second  
signal voltage is larger than 0 volt and smaller than 0.5 volt.

4. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1,  
wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission  
color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3,  
wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission  
color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

7. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:  
a first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ );  
a means for storing first to n-th signal voltages to be applied to first to n-th pixel  
electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a first sub-frame period;  
a means for storing (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to be applied to the first to n-th pixel  
electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a second sub-frame period;  
a means for calculating response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from  
when the first to n-th signal voltages are applied to when the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are  
applied respectively; and  
a means for applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel  
electrodes respectively in an order of the calculated response periods of liquid crystal of the first  
to n-th pixels from longest to shortest.

8. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, further comprising:

a means for selecting a signal line connected to one of first to n-th pixel TFTs (n is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ ) in the first to n-th pixels; and

a means for selecting a scanning line connected to the one of the first to n-th pixel TFTs in the first to n-th pixels.

9. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

10. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

11-15. (Canceled).

16. (Original) A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 7 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

17-18. (Canceled).

19. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device, wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ );

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels respectively,

wherein the method comprises:

applying first to n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a first sub-frame period;

applying (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in accordance with voltage differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively.

20. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,  
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ );

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels respectively,

wherein the method comprises:

applying first to n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a first sub-frame period;

applying (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in accordance with voltage differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively, so that the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in an order of the voltage differences from longest to shortest.

21. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,  
wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ );

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels,

a first storage means; and

a second storage means,

wherein the method comprising comprises:

applying first to  $n$ -th signal voltages to the first to  $n$ -th pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

storing the first to  $n$ -th signal voltages in the first storage means;

storing  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first to  $n$ -th signal voltages and the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages respectively, thereby obtaining voltage differences between the first to  $n$ -th signal voltages and the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages respectively;

applying the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages to the first to  $n$ -th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages to the first to  $n$ -th pixel electrodes respectively in accordance with the voltage differences.

22. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device, wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to  $n$ -th pixels ( $n$  is a natural number and  $n \geq 2$ );

first to  $n$ -th pixel electrodes included in the first to  $n$ -th pixels,

a first storage means; and

a second storage means,

wherein the method comprising comprises:

applying first to  $n$ -th signal voltages to the first to  $n$ -th pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

storing the first to  $n$ -th signal voltages in the first storage means;

storing  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first to  $n$ -th signal voltages and the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages respectively, thereby obtaining voltage differences between the first to  $n$ -th signal voltages and the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages respectively;

applying the  $(n+1)$ -th to  $2n$ -th signal voltages to the first to  $n$ -th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in accordance with the voltage differences, so that the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in an order of the voltage differences from longest to shortest.

23. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

24. (Canceled).

25. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

26. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 19, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

27. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 20, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

28. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 21, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

29. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 22, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.